

CLAIMS

1. Annular turbine engine combustion chamber (1), where said chamber (1) includes an external axial wall (2), and internal axial wall (4) and a chamber base (8) which links said axial walls (2,4), with the chamber base (8) possessing a series of injection ports (10) and a series of holes (26) with said injection ports (10) being intended to at least allow injection of fuel into the interior of the combustion chamber (1) and said holes (26) being intended to allow a supply of cooling air (D) to pass which is suitable for cooling the chamber base (8), characterised by the fact that the chamber base (8) is on the one hand equipped with an external portion (28) in which holes (26) are made so as to direct part (D1) of the supply of cooling air (D) towards the external axial wall (2) and on the other hand an internal part (30) in which holes (26) are made so as to direct another part (D2) of the supply of cooling air (D) towards the internal axial wall (4) and by the fact that the chamber (1) is designed so that in axial half-section, taken in any manner whatsoever between two directly successive injection ports (10), the values of acute angles (A) formed between a line that is effectively the median of the half-section (32)

located between the external axial wall (2) and the internal axial wall (4) and the principal directions (34), in this half-section, of the holes (26) of the external portion (26) decreases as a function of the distance between the holes (26) and this line that is effectively the median (32), and the value of the acute angles (B) formed between the line that is effectively the median (32) and the principal directions (36), in this half-section, of the holes (26) in the internal portion (30), decrease as a function of the distance between the holes (26) and the line that is effectively the median (32).

2. An annular combustion chamber (1) as described in claim 1, characterised by the fact that for any two directly successive holes (26) whatsoever in the external portion (28), the two acute angles (A) formed between the principal directions (34) of these holes (26) and the line that is effectively the median (32) will have different values, and by the fact that for two any two directly successive holes whatsoever in the internal portion (30), the two acute angles (B) formed between the principal directions (36) of these holes (26) and the line that is effectively the median (32) will have different values.

3. An annular combustion chamber (1) as described in claim 1 or claim 2, characterised by the fact that the chamber base (8) is equipped with primary sectors (38) of holes (26) and with secondary sectors (40) of
5 holes (26), with the primary sectors (38) being effectively located between two directly successive injection ports (10) and the secondary sectors (40) being located on either side of each injection port (10), in a direction that is effectively radial to said
10 combustion chamber (1).

4. An annular combustion chamber (1) as described in claim 3, characterised by the fact that the holes (26) in the secondary sectors (40) are of larger dimensions than those of the holes (26) in the primary
15 sectors (38).

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

5 The invention relates to an annular turbine engine
combustion chamber (1) designed so that in axial half-
section the values of the acute angles (A) formed
between a line that is effectively the median of the
half-section (32) located between an external axial
10 wall (2) and an internal axial wall (4), and the
principal directions (34), in this half-section, of the
holes (26) in an external portion (28) of a chamber
base (8) decrease as a function of the distance between
the holes (26) and this line that is effectively the
15 median (32), and the value of the acute angles (B)
formed between the line that is effectively the median
(32) and the principal directions (36), in this half-
section, of the holes (26) in an internal portion (30)
of the chamber base (8), decrease as a function of the
20 distance between the holes (26) and this line that is
effectively the median (32).

Figure 3